Death Valley Junction Thin Blanket

SR 127/190 Junction in Inyo County
09-INY-127/42.0-42.4 09-INY-190/126.1-140.7
0916000038
SCH No.:

Focused Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration



Prepared by the State of California Department of Transportation



General Information About This Document

Please read this Initial Study. Additional copies of this document are available for review at: the Caltrans district office at 500 South Main St., Bishop, CA 93514; the Bishop Public Library at 210 Academy Avenue, Bishop, CA 93514; and the Bishop U.S. Postal Office at 585 West Line St., Bishop, CA 93514.

The document can also be accessed electronically at the following website: www.dot.ca.gov/d9

After comments are received from the public and reviewing agencies, Caltrans may 1) give environmental approval to the proposed project, 2) do additional environmental studies, or 3) abandon the project. If the project is given environmental approval and funding is appropriated, Caltrans could design and build all or part of the project.

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document is available in Braille, in large print, on audiocassette, or on computer disk. To obtain a copy in one of these alternate formats, please call or write to Caltrans, Attn: Angela Calloway, 500 South Main St., Bishop, CA 93514; 760-872-2424 or use California Relay Service 1 (800) 735-2929 (TTY), 1 (800) 735-2929 (Voice), or 711.

Overlay pavement with 0.1' lift of asphalt and shoulder backing in Inyo County

INITIAL STUDY with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Submitted Pursuant to: (State) Division 13, California Public Resources Code

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA Department of Transportation

2/3/2017

Date of Approval

ANGELA CALLOWAY

Office Chief, District 9 Environmental Analysis

If you have any concerns about the project, please send your written comments to Caltrans by the deadline. Submit comments via U.S. mail to Caltrans at the following address:

Angela Calloway Office Chief, District 9 Environmental California Department of Transportation 500 South Main Street Bishop, CA 93514

Submit comments via email to: Angela.Calloway@dot.ca.gov.

Submit comments by the deadline: March 10, 2017.

Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Pursuant to: Division 13, Public Resources Code

Project Description

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes to overlay the existing pavement with a 0.1' lift of asphalt and place shoulder backing up to three feet from the edge of pavement at the intersection of State Route 127 at Post Mile (PM) 42.0 to 42.4 and SR 190 at PM 126.1 to 140.7, in Inyo County, California. All work will be conducted within the existing Caltrans Right-of-Way (ROW).

Determination

This proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration is included to give notice to interested agencies and the public that it is Caltrans' intent to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project. This does not mean that Caltrans' decision on the project is final. This Mitigated Negative Declaration is subject to change based on comments received by interested agencies and the public.

Caltrans has prepared an Initial Study for this project and, pending public review, expects to determine from this study that the proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons.

The proposed project would have no effect on: aesthetics; agriculture and forest resources; air quality; cultural resources; geology and soils; greenhouse gas emissions; hazards and hazardous materials; hydrology and water quality; land use and planning; mineral resources; noise; population and housing; public services; recreation; transportation/traffic; tribal cultural resources; utilities and service systems.

In addition the project will have no significant effect on the following biological resources due to implementation of avoidance and minimization measures. These resources include:

- Desert tortoise: species will be avoided and a Caltrans biologist will provide pre-construction training to all construction personnel.
- Special-Status Plant Species: Focused botanical surveys for the eight special-status plant species will be completed during spring 2017. If a special-status species is observed within the Biological Study Area (BSA) during these surveys and is in a location that can be avoided while the project is completed, Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing will be placed around the plant to keep construction equipment, material, and personnel from impacting the species. If a special-status species is found in an area that will be impacted by the project, CDFW and BLM (if on BLM managed land) will be contacted prior to the start of construction to coordinate appropriate minimization and mitigation efforts.

In addition, the proposed project would have no significantly adverse effect on biological resources because the following mitigation measures would reduce potential effects to insignificance:

Impacts to Biological resources would be mitigated for by the following measures:

- Pre and post construction surveys will be conducted and individual Robust Hoffman's buckwheat plants (*Eriogonum hoffmannii robustius*) (RHB), a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) 1B.3 rare plant, will be documented, to determine population size and extent within and outside the project area.
- The RHB population will be monitored post-construction for three to five years after construction has been completed
- A qualified Biological construction monitor will be required on site during all
 construction activities to prevent any additional impacts to RHB. The monitor
 will also record the exact number of RHB removed, or otherwise impacted, by
 construction activities
- ESA limits for RHB will be designated on design plans to avoid any potential additional impacts to RHB during construction
- Training for RHB will be required for the contractor and all personnel involved in the project's construction. Training will be conducted by a qualified Biologist. Attendees of the training will sign a log stating that they understand the requirements set forth to protect RHB, including the existence of an ESA.

Angela Calloway

Office Chief, District 9

California Department of Transportation

2/3/2017

Date

Project Description and Background

Project Title

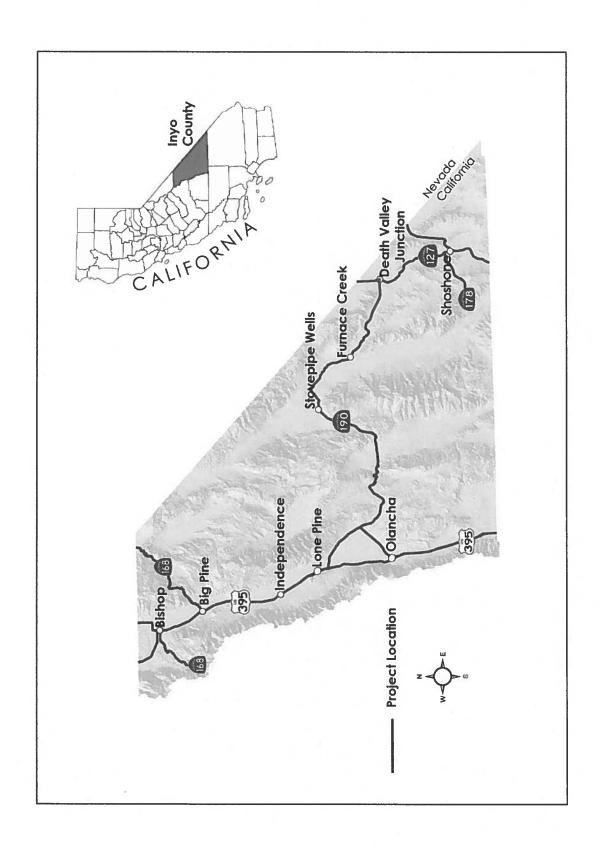
Death Valley Junction Thin Blanket

Project Location

At the intersection of SR 127 and SR 190, in Inyo County. This intersection is located 27 miles north of the town of Shoshone and is bordered by BLM, Timbisha-Shoshone tribal, and private lands.

The proposed project is located on the following United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles (quads): Ryan, East of Ryan, and Death Valley Junction.

Project Vicinity and Location Map



Description of Project

Caltrans proposes to overlay the existing pavement with a 0.1' lift of asphalt and place shoulder backing up to three feet from the edge of pavement at the intersection of State Route 127 at Post Mile (PM) 42.0 to 42.4 and SR 190 at PM 126.1 to 140.7, in Inyo County, California. All work will be conducted within the existing Caltrans Right-of-Way (ROW).

Surrounding Lands Uses and Setting

This project is located just outside of Death Valley National Park (DVNP) with the Funeral Mountains of the Amargosa Range to the north, the Greenwater Range to the south, and Funeral Creek Wash to the west, and Amargosa River to the east. Primary land uses are recreation and open space. The project is in a rural setting on a 2-lane state highway. The posted speed limit is 65 miles per hour (mph). The project area includes the Death Valley Junction between SR 127 and SR 190, which are common travel routes to access DVNP and eastern Inyo and Kern Counties.

The proposed project is within an already disturbed Caltrans-maintained roadway system. Caltrans conducts regular shoulder maintenance to maintain the safety of the highway. A common type of shoulder maintenance is blading or grading which repairs or fills in any degraded shoulders. The shoulders are also disturbed by the travelling public intermittently pulling off the roadway and/or parking. The timing and frequency of shoulder maintenance within the BSA is correlated with the weather.

Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required

Public agency approval is not required.

CEQA Environmental Checklist

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

Project Title:	Death Valley Junction Thin Blanket
Lead agency name and address:	State Department of Transportation
Contact person and phone number:	Angela Calloway 760-872-2424
Project Location:	Inyo County at the junction of SR 127 and SR 190
Project sponsor's name and address:	Caltrans, 500 S. Main St., Bishop CA 93514
General plan description:	State Highway
Zoning:	Highway/Public Road
Description of project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation.)	Pavement overlay with 0.1' lift of asphalt and shoulder backing up to 3 feet from the edge of pavement
Surrounding land uses and setting; briefly describe the project's surroundings:	Rural, undeveloped lands
Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g. permits, financial approval, or participation agreements):	None
Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?	No
Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21083.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.	

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project. Please see the checklist beginning on page 3 for additional information.

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Щ	Aesthetics	<u> </u>	Agriculture and Forestry		Air Quality
X	Biological Resources		Cultural Resources		Geology/Soils
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions		Hazards and Hazardous Materials		Hydrology/Water Quality
	Land Use/Planning		Mineral Resources		Noise
	Population/Housing		Public Services		Recreation
	Transportation/Traffic		Tribal Cultural Resources	Ī	Utilities/Service Systems
	Mandatory Findings of Significance				
	ERMINATION: e basis of this initial evaluation.		COULD NOT have a significa	ant eff	ect on the environment and
	a NEGATIVE DECLARA			iiii eiii	ect on the environment, and
	I find that although the properties will not be a signific made by or agreed to by will be prepared.	opose cant ef the pr	ed project could have a signific fect in this case because revisoject proponent. A MITIGATE	sions i	in the project have been GATIVE DECLARATION
	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPA	ACT R			
	significant unless mitigate adequately analyzed in a has been addressed by r	ed" im in earl nitigat /IRON	MAY have a "potentially signification the environment, but iter document pursuant to application measures based on the examination measures as a MENTAL IMPACT REPORT to addressed.	at leas licable arlier a	st one effect 1) has been e legal standards, and 2) analysis as described on
I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.					
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Sia	nature;//				Date:
	//W/h	/			2(3/17
Prin	nted Name: Angela C	allo	way		For: Caltrans

CEQA Environmental Checklist 09 – INY - 190/127 126.1-140.7/ 42.0-42.4 09-36840

E.A.

Dist.-Co.-Rte. P.M/P.M.

This checklist identifies physical, biological, social and economic factors that might be affected by the proposed project. In many cases, background studies performed in connection with the projects indicate no impacts. A NO IMPACT answer in the last column reflects this determination. Where there is a need for clarifying discussion, the discussion is included either following the applicable section of the checklist or is within the body of the environmental document itself. The words "significant" and "significance" used throughout the following checklist are related to CEQA, not NEPA, impacts. The questions in this form are intended to encourage the thoughtful assessment of impacts and do not represent thresholds of significance.

thesholds of significance.				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS: Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				\boxtimes
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?				\boxtimes
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				\boxtimes
		¥/;		
II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a				\boxtimes

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				\boxtimes
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				
III. AIR QUALITY: Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?				\boxtimes
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non- attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Sension				\boxtimes

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impad
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?				\boxtimes
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?				\boxtimes
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				\boxtimes
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?				\boxtimes
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS: Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				\boxtimes
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42?				
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				\boxtimes
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				\boxtimes

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	
iv) Landslides?				\boxtimes	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				\boxtimes	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?					
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?				\boxtimes	
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				\boxtimes	
VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: Would the project:					
 a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? 	An assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions an climate change is included in the body of environmental document. While Caltrans has include this good faith effort in order to provide the public and decision-makers as much information as possible about the project, it is Caltrans determination that in the absence of further regulatory or scientific information related to GHG emissions and CEQA significance, it is too speculative to make a significance determination regarding the project's direct and indirect impact with respect to climate change. Caltrans does remain firmly committed to implementing measures to help reduce the potential effects of the project. These measures are outlined in the body of the environmental document.				
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Would the project:					
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?					
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?					
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?					

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impac
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				\boxtimes
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY: Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?				\boxtimes
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?				\boxtimes
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?				
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?				\boxtimes
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				\boxtimes

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				\boxtimes
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				\boxtimes
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow				
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				\boxtimes
b)Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				
XI. MINERAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				\boxtimes
XII. NOISE: Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?				\boxtimes
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				\boxtimes
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				\boxtimes

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impac
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				\boxtimes
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				\boxtimes
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				\boxtimes
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING: Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				\boxtimes
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				\boxtimes
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				\boxtimes
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES:				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?				\boxtimes
Police protection?				\square
Schools?				
Schools?				\boxtimes
Parks?				\boxtimes
Other public facilities?				\boxtimes

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impac
XV. RECREATION:				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				
XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC: Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?				
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				\boxtimes
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				\boxtimes
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				
XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or				\boxtimes

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.				
XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS: Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				\boxtimes
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				\boxtimes
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				\boxtimes
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				\boxtimes
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				\boxtimes

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?				
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			99	

Additional Explanations for Questions in the Impacts Checklist

IV. Biological Resources (checklist question a)

Special-Status Species

Affected Environment

Robust Hoffman's Buckwheat (*Eriogonum hoffmannii robustius*) [RHB] is an annual herb. It is native to California and has been found only in the Black Mountains and Funeral Mountains in and near the Death Valley region of Inyo County. RHB is in bloom from August through November. Habitat for this species includes Mojavean desert scrub, dry slopes, and washes at an elevation between 492-5512 feet. Robust Hoffman's buckwheat is a CNPS 1B.3 plant, meaning it is rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere but it is not very threatened in CA (<20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known). There is little to no information available about RHB population size, distribution, dynamics, or range.

This species was observed in the project's Biological Study Area (BSA) during vegetation surveys in October 2016. RHB is present in the BSA along SR 190 in the shoulder backing and along the edge of pavement from PM 126.1- 136.0. It grows on both sides of the highway in intermittent patches. Seventy three RHB individuals were observed in 2016 at the edge of pavement. RHB also occurs beyond the 3 feet of shoulder backing. Hundreds to thousands of RHB were observed within 100 feet of edge of pavement, in patches along SR 190 from PM 126.1-136.0.

This species has also been documented within the BSA and beyond by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and the Consortium of California Herbaria records with at least four occurrences of RHB along SR 190 from 1988-2013. This species has been present along SR 190 for many years and has seemed to sustain regular disturbance in the form of storm events, regular maintenance, and the travelling public intermittently pulling off the roadway and/or parking on the shoulder.

More detail about survey methods and occurrences are available in the Natural Environmental Study-Minimal Impact (NES-MI) report (February 2017).

Environmental Consequences

The proposed project may impact Robust Hoffman's buckwheat during shoulder backing placement as many individual plants have been observed within the project impact area (PIA) from the edge of pavement to three feet beyond the edge of pavement. Placing shoulder backing involves scarifying existing shoulder material up to 0.25' below the surface and involves placing or removing material to level the shoulder of the roadside to allow for a smooth transition by vehicles from the roadway to the shoulder. These activities will result in taking of mature, live Robust Hoffman's buckwheat.

The proposed project will not impact any RHB natural habitat as permanent and temporary impacts are constrained to the disturbed shoulder and staging areas devoid of vegetation. However, the disturbed roadside shoulders provide a man-made surface that RHB can grow in. The new shoulder backing is made of the same material as the current shoulder backing and will provide the same amount of man-made surface for RHB to grow in once construction has been completed.

As noted previously, the BSA receives a high amount of disturbance due to Caltrans maintenance and the travelling public intermittently pulling off the roadway and/or parking on the shoulder. In conversation with Botanist Dana York, an expert with several years' experience working with Death Valley plant species, he suggested that the species prefer lightly disturbed dirt and the gravel ROW as it acts like a wash, providing water runoff from pavement. It is likely, based on previous observation of the species along SR 190 prior to and after these disturbance events, that the proposed project would potentially result in the continued propagation of RHB post-construction.

There is little information available about RHB population size, distribution, dynamics, or range. Dana York was contacted to gain information about RHB but yielded no information about RHB population size. CDFW and BLM were also contacted to gain further information about the plant's legal status and population; both yielded no additional information. Without a known RHB population extent it is difficult to determine if the number of individuals taken as part of this project will have a negative impact on the RHB population as a whole.

There is not substantial evidence available to determine if the impact to this species will be significant from the proposed project.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures before, during, and after construction, project impacts to RHB will be minimized. The take of RHB individuals will be mitigated for by:

Pre-Construction:

- Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) limits will be delineated on project
 Plans to prevent additional impacts to RHB during construction. The Resident
 Engineer (Caltrans engineer responsible for ensuring compliance with all laws
 and rules while the project is in construction), the Inspector, and the
 Contractor will be responsible for adhering to the ESA in the field. ESA
 fencing will not be utilized since installation would result in additional
 impacts to RHB.
- Pre-construction surveys of the PIA, BSA, and areas adjacent to the BSA for RHB will be conducted by a qualified biologist during the plants blooming period from August to November. The number of RHB that will be impacted within the PIA due to this project will be counted and recorded. Data on the

RHB population size and range present in the vicinity of the project will be obtained for use as a baseline during post construction monitoring.

 The contractor and all personnel involved in the project's construction will be required to attend a pre-construction RHB species awareness training provided by a qualified biologist. Attendees of the training will sign a log stating that they understand the requirements set forth for RHB protection, including the existence of an ESA.

Construction:

A qualified biological monitor will be present during construction. The
monitor will record all RHB individuals permanently and temporarily
impacted due to project activities within the PIA, ensure there is no
unnecessary take of RHB and confirm all construction activities are in
compliance with the ESA limits.

Post-Construction:

- After construction has been completed, the RHB population on SR 190 from PM 126.1-140.6 will be monitored for a minimum of three years to determine the success or decline of propagation of RHB after disturbance due to this project. The monitoring period will be extended to five years if surveys provide inconclusive results.
- Additional surveys outside of the BSA will be conducted to get a population assessment of RHB in the surrounding areas for comparison.
- The monitoring and surveying of this species will enhance Caltrans Biologist's ability to determine impacts to the RHB population due to this project and a baseline of information will be started for RHB population size and range that currently does not exist. Specifically,
 - Plant identification and counts will be made by a qualified biologist during the plants blooming period from August to November for five years following construction completion.
 - o Plant locations will be recorded using a Trimble GPS and occurrence maps prepared.
 - An annual report will be prepared in December of each monitoring year which will report that years findings, methods, personnel involved, mapped RHB locations, RHB numbers, RHB health and vigor, RHB photographs and any recommendations or conclusions.

VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

An individual project does not generate enough GHG emissions to significantly influence global climate change. Rather, global climate change is a cumulative impact. This means that a project may contribute to a potential impact through its *incremental* change in emissions when combined with the contributions of all other sources of GHG.¹ In assessing cumulative impacts, it must be determined if a project's incremental effect is "cumulatively considerable" (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064(h)(1) and 15130). To make this determination, the incremental impacts of the project must be compared with the effects of past, current, and probable future projects. To gather sufficient information on a global scale of all past, current, and future projects to make this determination is a difficult, if not impossible, task.

The AB 32 Scoping Plan mandated by AB 32 includes the main strategies California will use to reduce GHG emissions. As part of its supporting documentation for the Draft Scoping Plan, the ARB released the GHG inventory for California (forecast last updated: October 28, 2010). The forecast is an estimate of the emissions expected to occur in 2020 if none of the foreseeable measures included in the Scoping Plan were implemented. The base year used for forecasting emissions is the average of statewide emissions in the GHG inventory for 2006, 2007, and 2008.

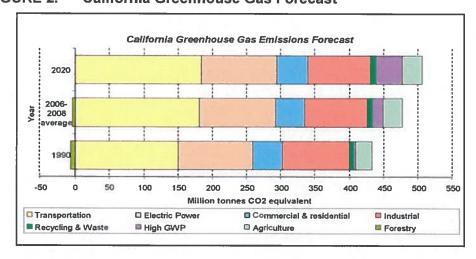


FIGURE 2. California Greenhouse Gas Forecast

Source: http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/forecast.htm

¹ This approach is supported by the AEP: Recommendations by the Association of Environmental Professionals on How to Analyze GHG Emissions and Global Climate Change in CEQA Documents (March 5, 2007), as well as the South Coast Air Quality Management District (Chapter 6: The CEQA Guide, April 2011) and the U.S. Forest Service (Climate Change Considerations in Project Level NEPA Analysis, July 13, 2009).

The Department and its parent agency, the Transportation Agency, have taken an active role in addressing GHG emission reduction and climate change. Recognizing that 98 percent of California's GHG emissions are from the burning of fossil fuels and 40 percent of all human made GHG emissions are from transportation, the Department has created and is implementing the <u>Climate Action Program at Caltrans</u> that was published in December 2006.

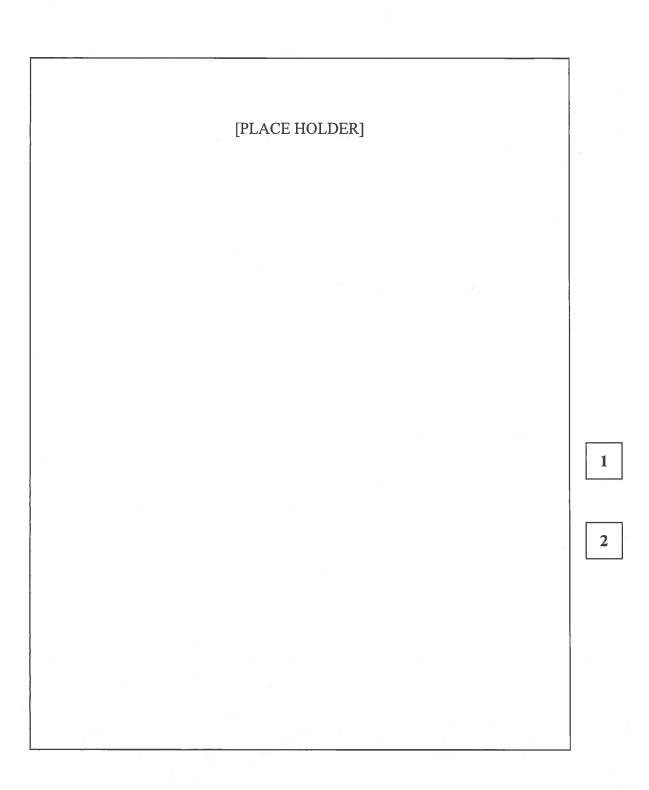
Appendix A List of Related Studies

- Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) for Death Valley Junction Thin Blanket Project – February 2017
- Stormwater Data Report- September 2016
- Archaeological Screened Undertaking Memo November 2016

Appendix B Comments and Responses

[PLACE HOLDER]

Comment from...



Response to Comment from...

[PLACE HOLDER]